

Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing on the cartons inclosing the article, regarding its therapeutic or curative effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and gravel, to regulate bladder trouble in children, for stone in the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and tuberculosis of the kidneys, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On March 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8427. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Dozen Boxes of Bliss Native Herbs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11307. I. S. No. 14602-r. S. No. E-1751.)**

On September 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen boxes of Bliss Native Herbs, at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 27, 1919, by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of aloes, licorice, uva ursi, buchu, capsicum, and a resin-bearing drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements, borne on the circular accompanying the boxes containing the article, were false and fraudulent in that they misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that Bliss Native Herbs could be successfully used in the treatment and cure of auto-intoxication, intestinal indigestion, rheumatism, dyspepsia-indigestion, kidneys and bladder, liver, catarrh, grippe, the blood, piles, malaria, and chills and fever, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective for the purposes named.

On December 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8428. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Boxes of Bliss Native Herbs. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11332, 11333. I. S. Nos. 14603-r, 14604-r. S. Nos. E-1752, E-1753.)**

On October 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen boxes of Bliss Native Herbs, at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28, 1919, by David Mathewson, Williman-

tic, Conn., and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Bliss Native Herbs are manufactured by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Company of Washington, D. C."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of aloes, licorice, buchu, uva ursi, capsicum, and a resin-bearing drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements, borne on the circular accompanying the boxes containing the article, were false and fraudulent in that they misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that Bliss Native Herbs could be successfully used in the treatment and cure of auto-intoxication, intestinal indigestion, rheumatism, dyspepsia-indigestion, kidneys and bladder, liver, catarrh, grippe, the blood, piles, malaria, and chills and fever, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective for the purposes named.

On December 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**SI29. Adulteration and misbranding of Tonka Oats and Tonka Mixed Oats. U. S. \* \* \* v. 64,000 and 48,790 Pounds of Tonka Oats and 64,000 Pounds of Tonka Mixed Oats. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11513. I. S. No. 8377-r. S. No. C-1587.)**

On or about November 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 64,000 and 48,790 pounds of a product invoiced as "Tonka Oats" and, upon information furnished by the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Virginia, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 64,000 pounds of a product invoiced as "Tonka Mixed Oats," remaining unloaded from cars, at Petersburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Franke Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis., on or about October 18, 1919, and November 4, 1919, and by the Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., Louisville, Ky., on or about November 10, 1919, and transported from the States of Wisconsin and Kentucky into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that certain substances, to wit, wheat, barley, weed seeds, wild oats, and worthless material, or wheat, barley, rye, chaff stems, weed seeds, and worthless material, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly and in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels of the article bore certain statements regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in certain particulars, that is to say, that the freight bills covering the shipments designated and described the article as "Oats Mixture" or "Bulk Oats," and the invoices designated and described the article as "Tonka Oats" or "Tonka Mixed Oats," which said statements were intended to describe and indicate all of the ingredients and substances contained in the article, but which said statements did not describe and indicate all of the ingredients and substances contained therein.